

## MOSCOW ORDERS FORCE MOBILISED AGAINST CZECHS

General Assembling Of  
Troops Begun On 17th,  
Says Telegram

## CZECHS ADVANCE

Soviet Troops Are Report-  
ed Near City In Western  
Urals

## FORCED TO RETIRE

French Liner to Bring Men  
Here Bound For  
Vladivostok

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, July 24.—A telegram from Moscow states that a general mobilisation was begun on the 17th. The Czech-Slovaks continue to advance along the railway between Ekaterinburg and Chelabinsk. The Soviet troops are near Enoslanovo in the western Urals.

The Soviets have abandoned Orenburg, carrying off all valuables, and a new Government has been formed there under General Dutof.

A revolution caused by hunger has broken out at Uglich, on the Volga. Lublin, Viljinsk and Jaroslavl. Bolsheviks Destroy Bridge.

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Tokyo, July 25.—A message from Vladivostok states that the Bolsheviks in their retreat destroyed the bridge at Odalka. The main force of the Czechs is unable to advance and only their vanguard has advanced twenty miles north of Spasskaya. Habarovsk, which is their objective, has been greatly strengthened by the Bolsheviks while, on the other hand, the Czechs forces are divided between Nikolai and Spasskaya, which makes the capture of Habarovsk doubly difficult and a decisive advance is believed to be possible only with the help of the Allies.

Harbin, July 25.—The following delegations have waited on General Horvath to acknowledge him as the temporary leader: representatives of the business elements in Harbin, the Polish Rada, the industries of the Priamur, Trans-Baikal, East and West Siberia and the Imanakaya Cosacks to beg General Horvath to release them from the Bolsheviks.

The Amur District Government, comprising the Social Democrats, Revolutionists and business representatives of fifty firms in Vladivostok, have passed a resolution in favor of supporting General Horvath.

In view of the activities of the Bolsheviks on the Amur and neighboring rivers, General Horvath recently organized an efficient river-police force with armed steamers, the nucleus of the personnel being ex-naval cadets. Learning last week that a Bolshevik flotilla was interfering with trade on the river, General Horvath ordered an expedition and the little squadron steamed off quietly and found the enemy near the confluence of the Amur and the Sungari. After a futile resistance by the Bolsheviks and with trifling loss, the Horvath squadron captured one armed steamer, a motor launch, two trading steamers, two pilot steamers and 23 prisoners, besides much supplies. Some of the Bolsheviks landed and escaped.

Kalmikoff Makes Statement  
General Kalmikoff, the picturesque young Cosack leader, interviewed, said that the Czech-Slovaks have only been engaged in outpost affairs since the engagement at Evgenievka, 240 miles to Habarovsk, from Nikolai, where the Bolsheviks held up the main forces of the Czechs. The latter sustained important, though not severe, losses but held the enemy at a mill, where the position was strongly entrenched until another Czech column turned the Bolshevik position. The Bolsheviks then hastily retreated, suffering considerable losses, and the Czechs gained a complete victory.

General Kalmikoff states that he is now actively co-operating with the Czechs while General Horvath's forces are constantly growing and offer a further valuable reinforcement. General Kalmikoff finds the Czechs friendly and glad to receive the assistance of the Cosacks as a valuable adjunct to the Czech infantry, who hitherto have felt the need of mounted

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## Germans Ask Acquittal As Passport Case Ends

Rohr, In Long Statement, Pleads Patriotic Motives;  
Decision Next Week

The trial of Otto Selke and Walter Rohr, Germans charged with using forged passports, was concluded at the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan. The decision was reserved and will probably be announced Monday morning.

At the afternoon session Rohr read a long statement to the Court asking that a verdict of not guilty be returned against both defendants. Both Selke and Rohr refused to go into the facts of the case and did not submit evidence in their defense. They protested the decision announced at the morning session overruling their plea disputing jurisdiction and announced that they would attempt to get a decision from a higher court.

The court room was crowded at both morning and afternoon sessions as the two Germans were expected to take the stand in their own defense. The case was not reached until 11.30 in the morning, however, and the defendants asked for an adjournment after Assessor Jones had overruled their petition challenging the jurisdiction of the Court.

The only defense was a long plea by Rohr in which he asked the Court to dismiss the case against himself and Selke.

He refused to go into the facts of the case and argued that the burden of proof rested on the prosecution to show that the crime was committed in Shanghai. Rohr denied that the passports were used in the Settlement, argued that the prosecution claimed all benefits of doubt in changing the original charge and insisting that the possession of the document carried with it an intent to use, and submitted that the documents could not be forged because they were not real and true passports.

"The passports were issued by the Bolshevik government, a government not recognized by China, and therefore could not be forged or illegally used, they were issued by a Russian consul who is neither recognized by nor recognizes the Bolshevik government and the passports are not real."

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## CAVALRY AND SHANGHAI TEAMS PLAY TOMORROW

Champions Of Far East Arrive  
Here Tonight From Tientsin;  
Sailor Game Today

Tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock, the 9th Cavalry baseball team, champions of the Far East, will play Shanghai at the Race Course diamond. The colored players arrive here at nine o'clock tonight from Tientsin and have wired that they will be ready to play Sunday afternoon. The team received permission from Manila yesterday morning to make the trip here and left Tientsin an hour after the cable came from the Department Athletic Officer of the U. S. Army in the Philippines.

Everything is in readiness for the opening of the series that will put Shanghai on the Far Eastern baseball map for the next ten days. Additional seating accommodations have been provided and a record attendance is anticipated at the opening game. Nearly 300 season tickets have been sold.

General admission tickets for tomorrow's game will be on sale at the American Hongkong, the Walkover Shoe Store, Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Squires-Bingham Company today and fans are urged to get their tickets downtown to prevent the jam at the grounds.

The Cavalry team comes here with 15 players in charge of Major Yancey. The nine easily took the championship at Tientsin and will show local fans a classy article of baseball.

The Shanghai team that is to start against the crack colored nine will play an all star club, composed of civilians and sailors, at the Race Course this afternoon and local baseball followers can get a line on the improvement of the Shanghai team during the past week.

According to old timers, Maloney, Wilhoit, Holliday and Tucker complete the greatest infield ever seen here while the outfield will be looked after by Tanngemann, Crow and Gardner. This will probably be the lineup this afternoon and tomorrow, with all the pitchers working out today and Tinkham starting the big drive tomorrow.

Fans who have seen the 9th Cavalry play in Manila and at Tientsin figure that the colored stars will have to travel to win from the locals and many figure Shanghai to start the series tomorrow with a victory. With Tinkham in shape, the possibility is not a wild one, although the Cavalry nine is a finished baseball club that plays inside ball every minute.

Fans are urged to be at tomorrow's game early as the visitors will stage several stunts that will go big with local baseball followers.

Today's game will start at 3.30 o'clock, but the series game is fixed for four o'clock.

## NEW SHANGHAI COMPANY TO OPERATE COAL MINES

Merchants Here Form Concern  
To Develop Deposits In  
Kiangsu And Kiangsi

To relieve the situation of the shortage of coal and increasing cost of the mineral, a company has been promoted by several leading coal merchants in Shanghai for the development of two mines, one at Luohsien, Kiangsu, and the other at Kiangsi, whose output has proved to be equal in quality to that of the mineral imported from Japan and the United States.

The yearly consumption of coal at Shanghai has been something like 600,000 tons, most of which is imported. Because of the shortage of coal in Europe and America, the demands in this port could not be supplied. Experiments have been performed with the coal ores in Chihli, Honan, Hunan and Kiangsi, but they were found to be mostly inferior in quality.

The one at Luohsien will be operated very shortly. Old-fashioned implements will be used for the development of the veins.

## BAKER WILL PROPOSE DRAFT LAW CHANGES

Modification Of Age Limits And  
Other Measures To Increase  
Forces Predicted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, July 23.—When Congress reassembles, Secretary of War Baker will submit proposals to modify the draft ages and for a somewhat larger military modification.

## FRANCE MAY PUNISH GENERALS FOR ERRORS

Deprivation Of Rank And Im-  
prisonment Provided In  
Bill Before Deputies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, July 24.—A very stringent Army Discipline Bill introduced to the Chamber of Deputies provides, among other things, for deprivation of rank and two to five years imprisonment in the case of general officers guilty of grave mistakes.

The Bill is not retrospective.

## Jackies And Marines At Drill Aboard U.S. Warship



Jackies and Marines at drill aboard one of Uncle Sam's warships in American waters.

## MERCHANT SINKINGS SHOW HUGE DECREASE

World's Tonnage Loss For June  
Less Than Any Month Since  
September, 1916

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 24.—Conclusive proof of the diminution of the U-boat menace is afforded by the latest statement issued by the Admiralty concerning the losses of merchant tonnage.

This reveals that the total losses of the world's mercantile tonnage in the month of June were 275,629 gross tons, comprising 161,062 tons of British and 114,567 tons of Allied and neutral shipping.

These figures show a monthly drop in the sinkings of world tonnage of 81,905 tons compared with May, 37,786 tons compared with April and 125,834 tons compared with March, all this year. Compared with the month of June last year the drop in the losses of world's tonnage is 437,092 tons.

The drops in purely British shipping losses are 64,627 tons compared with May, 67,005 tons compared with April, 63,604 tons compared with March this year.

The losses of world's tonnage, including losses from marine risk, are lower for the month of June, 1918, than for any month since September, 1916.

Comparing quarterly periods, the losses for the three months ending in June are lower than in any quarter since the third quarter of 1916. The sailings exceed the high level of recent months. The total sailings for the quarter ending June 30 amount to 7,430,386 gross tons, being considerably higher than the two preceding quarters.

## NO BREAD FOR MONTHS IN WESTERN BOHEMIA

Sufferings Caused Demand In  
Reichsrat For Downfall Of  
Seidler Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 24.—In confirmation of the fact that the fall of the Seidler ministry was partly to be attributed to the economic distress in Austria, it transpires that at a sitting of the Reichsrat on the 19th the ministry was sharply criticised with regard to the food situation.

For example, Deputy Pils said that western Bohemia had been without flour or bread for months. Pilsen had been without food for a fortnight and the consequences there had been most lamentable, the town being permanently under martial law.

Dr. Paul, the Minister of Food, gloomily surveyed the situation and admitted that he was not optimistic concerning the future.

## The Weather

Moderate breezes today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 81 and the minimum 74.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 89.2 and 76.1.

## America Agrees To Joint Loan To China With Other Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 24.—The Government has agreed to a loan by American bankers to China providing China cancels all outstanding loans, and all loans are to be shared by American, British, French and Japanese bankers. The details of the loan have not been completed but fifty million gold dollars is regarded as the approximate figure.

## Germans Won't Allow Allies To Recover Dead And Wounded

Red Cross Parties To Be Shot  
Down If Necessary, Army  
Order Commands

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—The Times correspondent at British headquarters, states that according to a captured German army order the Allies will not be allowed in future to recover their dead and wounded as the former are needed for the identification of units and the latter would only help to maintain the fighting strength of the Allies. If Red Cross stretcher parties disregard a warning shot they are to be shot down.

The order has already been acted upon.

## Dr. Von Helfferich Minister At Moscow

Germany's Former Financial Ex-  
pert To Be Diplomatic Re-  
presentative In Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, July 24.—A message from Berlin states that Dr. von Helfferich has been appointed German Diplomatic Representative at Moscow.

Tschitcherine, the Russian Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has informed the German Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, that up to the 19th over 200 Left Social Revolutionaries who were implicated in the murder of Baron von Mirbach have been shot.

## King George Orders Mourning For Tsar

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—The King has ordered the Court to go into mourning for four weeks for the ex-Tsar.

## U.S. Navy Personnel Over Half Million

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 23.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announces that the personnel of the navy now totals 503,792 officers and men.

## WHITE STAR LINER SUNK AFTER 24-HOUR BATTLE

Fights Off Submarines Whole  
Day But Is Finally Hit  
By Torpedo

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—The 32,000 ton White Star Line s.s. Justitia was sunk off the north coast of Ireland on the morning of the 20th after an extraordinary fight with submarines for twenty-four hours.

The first torpedo wrecked the engine room and stopped the ship. Subsequently ten torpedoes were fired, of which only two were effective while four were exploded by gunfire from the ship.

None of the passengers were lost but ten of the crew are dead, 400 survivors have been landed.

London, July 25.—The German press is jubilant concerning the torpedoing of the s.s. Justitia, which they declare was formerly the s.s. Vaterland.

The fact is that the Justitia, which was launched in 1915, was built for the Holland-America Line, which christened the vessel the Statendam.

Three to eight submarines are mentioned as having participated in the attack. The destroyers accompanying the s.s. Justitia dropped many depth-charges while the patrol-boats stood by and a naval tug took the vessel in tow.

Seven torpedoes were fired at the ship between 3 p.m. and 8 a.m., by which time the Justitia was well on her way to port, damaged by the first torpedo, which alone hit. Finally a submarine emerged at 10 a.m. and fired two torpedoes, both of which struck the vessel, one forward and the other aft. The Justitia sank at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

## Police Look For Trouble But Hongkew Is Quiet

Specials And Sikhs Guard Dis-  
trict And Volunteers  
Stand By

Units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps stood by, 32 special constables patrolled Hongkew District and a strong detail of armed Sikhs stood guard at Hongkew market last night from early evening until midnight in anticipation of trouble between Japanese and Chinese residents. Up to an early hour this morning everything was quiet.

The Japanese Consulate has requested that lights be installed in the Hongkew market and this will be done today. The Sikhs guarded the market last night and no one was permitted to enter.

Due precautions will be taken tonight and Chinese police will not be restored to duty in the district until the rumors of Japanese retaliation now current about the district are silenced.

## HONDURAS JOINS ALLIES

Central American Republic Declares  
War On Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 24.—Honduras has declared war against Germany.

## GERMANS' POSITION IS MADE UNTENABLE BY ALLIED PINNERS

Retreat From Salient South  
Of Aisne Is Becoming  
Inevitable

## GETTING PINNED

British Advance On Aire  
Threatens Enemy Left  
With Envelopment

## NEARING FISMES

Allies Are Now Only Five  
Miles From Fere-en-  
Tardenois

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring at midnight last night, reports: The position of the enemy in the salient south of the Aisne has become untenable.

On the western edge he is fighting a retreating battle, depending on machine-guns in advantageous positions to hold up our advance while he gets away his material. Very little of the enemy artillery is left on this front.

Pero-en-Tardenois is about the center of the salient and an advance of a few kilometers, such as we made today, will enable us to sweep back with our long-range artillery the whole remaining area to the East Front, on which the Germans are engaged with the French and British between Vignay and the Marne.

Our victory on the Aisne and the large haul of prisoners made in a few hours is significant of the feeble quality of the troops with which the enemy is obliged to hold sectors where he does not expect an attack. Half of his shock-divisions have been shot to pieces between Soissons and the Main-de-Massiges and the divisions holding quiet sectors, which have been systematically drained of their best men for the storm units, are no match for the French infantry.

Foch Closing Pincers

The latest communique shows that General Foch methodically continues closing the pincers which have been gripping the Germans between the Aisne and the Marne since the 18th. The capture of Armentieres increases the envelopment of Oulchy-le-Chateau and the capture of Brecey brings the Allies only five miles from the important road-center of Fere-en-Tardenois, from which, according to a message sent from Paris today, the Germans are hastily removing the material accumulated there since the beginning of June.

The Allies are thus relaxing the hold of the Germans on the Chateau Thierry-Soissons Road and are gradually linking up the front formed by Oulchy-le-Chateau, Fere-en-Tardenois and Montagne-de-Rheims, where they promise eventually to establish a strong line.

On the eastern side of the triangle the British advance north of the Aisne is most important as it threatens the German left with envelopment while the Franco-American forces advancing from the Marne menace the German center.

The British success at Vignay threatens Fismes, another important center. Hence the desperation with which the Germans are striving to prevent an Allied advance in this direction.

Their defence at Soissons is also becoming more formidable as the Allies continue to advance, for Soissons is the vital point of the German position.

400,000 German Inside Triangle  
It is estimated that there are 400,000 Germans fighting within the triangle whose sides the Allies are squeezing. Their very numbers, apart from their obstinate resistance, have ruined the country and constitute an obstacle to closing the pincers at the narrow Rheims-Soissons opening, but the relentless pressure of the Allies is gradually emptying the triangle of the enemy masses.

French military experts point out that the French troops north of Montdidier now control all the roads leading to Amiens across the plateau between the valley of the Aisne and the valley of the Noye, and also that heavy artillery placed in the three captured villages protects the railway to Amiens along the valley of the Noye from bombardment.

Paris, July 24.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: The night was characterized by great artillery between the Marne



and the Alame and in Bois-de-Courton and Bois-de-Rol.

The Germans made a counter-attack at 9 o'clock yesterday evening in the region of Virigny but our troops smashed up all their assaults and maintained their positions intact.

Nothing of importance occurred in the rest of the front.

**Allied Attacks Resumed**

The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

Between the Ourcq and the Marne our attacks were resumed this morning and continued successfully throughout the day. We held on the left Armentières and Chatelet Wood, beyond which we have reached and occupied Brecy. In the center the Franco-American forces advanced over three kilometers at certain points. There was desperate fighting in the region of Epieds and Frugny. The Germans recaptured Epieds on Tuesday evening but a counter-attack made by the Americans reconquered it. We advanced our line north of both villages beyond Courpiol.

We are advancing our right in the Forest of Fere, north of Charleville and Jaulgonne. Further east we enlarged our bridgehead at Treloup and captured the southern part of the Forest of Rix. We have captured in this sector five 5-inch guns, 50 machine-guns and much material.

There has been intermittent fighting between the Marne and Rheims. In the fighting on Tuesday in which we captured Bois-de-Rheims, south of Courmas, we took several hundred prisoners.

The total number of prisoners taken in the region of Mailly-Estival, Aubillers and north of Montdidier on Tuesday is 1,850, including fifty-two officers, of whom four were colonels. Our booty includes four field-guns, forty-five trench-mortars and 300 machine-guns.

**German Resistance Stubborn**

London, July 24.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wiring at 10.30 last night, reported: The German resistance today has been very stubborn and the fighting persistent on almost the whole front between the Marne and the Aisne and between the Aisne and the Vesle, which village with the woods to the east of it, has been captured by the British.

Two divisions of British troops in the Aisne sector have been engaged in a desperate offensive battle for four days.

In consequence of the advances scored by the Allies in heavy attacks, the line tonight runs roughly along the railway from Nanteuil-Notre Dame to Chateau-Thierry.

The German artillery bombardment has been very severe on both sides of the Ourcq, while their front is stuffed with machine-gun nests.

**Americans in Fierce Fighting**

There was fierce fighting between the Americans and the Germans on the crest north of the Marne. Speaking generally the bridge-heads held by the French and American forces north of the Marne were steadily enlarged during the day. We advanced two miles in the region of Charleville and Mont St. Pere, capturing a number of fortified farms.

Fires were visible during the night at several points behind the enemy's front caused by the Germans burning stores or depots fired by our guns.

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wiring yesterday afternoon reported:

There has been no slackening today in the triangle battle, the base of which stretches from south of Soissons to Rheims. The Germans are fighting desperately to escape General Foch's pressure and to prevent the Allies capturing strategic points like Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois.

**French And Americans Close In**

In the southernmost angle of the battlefield, where the Franco-American forces are closing in, the fighting is continuing irregular and unceasing, but on the enemy's part it is a succession of rear-guard actions fought by groups of men having only natural cover helped by an occasional shell-hole, for heavy guns are not being used much from sheer ignorance of the rapidly shifting line. The Americans are using almost wholly rifles and automatics, with very great effect.

It must not be imagined that the enemy is attempting to prolong his stay in this pocket. He is continuing to make the best possible speed from it and he is a good deal further out of it than is imagined. His resistance is limited to the sheer demands of safety.

The weather today has been the most disagreeable for weeks but the scene is cheerful in comparison to a few weeks ago when trenches were being hurriedly dug to arrest the German advance. Now, where the enemy snipers once held the river, great guns are crossing on swaying pontoons and along roads where there was once stagnation everything is moving joyously forward and on all faces is the exultant smile of victory.

**General Haig's Reports**

London, July 25.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Early last night the enemy entered one of our posts southward of Villers-Bretonneux. An immediate counter-attack ejected him.

We repulsed a raiding party northward of the Somme.

We slightly advanced our line during the night southward of Rosignol Wood and in the Hebuterne sector, taking a few prisoners and six machine-guns.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday morning:

We carried out a raid during the night southward of Buquoy, taking eighteen prisoners.

In another raid northward of Albert we took a few prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted enemy raid northeastward of Bethune.

The hostile artillery has been active on the northern portion of the front, particularly in the neighborhood of Loire.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

There was a considerable hostile

artillery bombardment this morning in the Ypres sector.

Little flying was possible yesterday owing to wind and rain.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this afternoon: The British resumed their operations this morning and made a further advance in the woods surrounding Virigny. A considerable pocket of thickly wooded ground has thus been taken from the enemy, possession of which is of considerable importance.

Meanwhile the French continue to press with unabated vigor on the western side of the German salient.

**Americans Advance Over Mile**

The American official communiqué issued today reports:

Between the Ourcq and the Marne local combats resulted in further forcing back the enemy's lines. The enemy's positions northwestward of Jaulgonne were penetrated to a depth varying from one to two miles. (By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports:

We defeated five attacks between Noyant and Hartennes, recaptured Villenontville, repulsed the attacks of the enemy between the Aisne and the Marne, drove him back from the height northeastward of Rocourt and Chatelet Wood. After a desperate struggle all day long we repulsed the French and British at many points northward of the Aisne.

**Attack Yields 1,200 Prisoners**

London, July 23.—Reuter's agency this evening learns that the new French attack mentioned in earlier cables further resulted in clearing the woods northeast of Sauvillers-Mongival and reached the western edge of another wood 2,000 yards east of Mailly-Raineval. The advance reached a depth of two miles. The French captured the heights dominating the valley of the Aisne, 1,200 prisoners and three guns. The new attack is "a small blow" which is not likely to extend much further.

The line between the Aisne and the Ourcq has advanced across the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road to the western edge of Vaux. This local attack was on a front of two miles.

Heavy fighting between the Ourcq and the Marne, immediately south of the Ourcq, resulted in the French reaching the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road at several places from Coligny to Armentières, which is a village southeast of Oulchy-le-Chateau.

The British, supported by some French tanks, captured Marfaux and took a hundred prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring at 2 o'clock this afternoon, reported:

Last night wind and rain storms greatly hampered our activity. On the main battlefield this morning it rained steadily and a violent gale rendered it impossible for our aviators to work, reducing the effectiveness of our bombardment.

The operation between Montdidier and Moreuil is interesting because it again gives us views over the valley of the Aisne which we lost early in April. Mailly-Raineval, Sauvillers and Aubillers lie under the crests of the hills dominating the river valley and their capture means that we have occupied the intervening hills and effected a very important improvement of our line along the Aisne.

**Allied Tanks Attacking**

**In Masses, Say Germans**

Amsterdam, July 23.—A correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung on the French front states that "the enemy tanks never attacked before in such masses. The German guns smashed dozens of them but they forced a road for the infantry."

**U. S. Troops Took Part**

**In Repulsing Crown Prince**

London, July 25.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters states that it is now disclosed that American troops brilliantly participated in General Goarand's repulse of the Crown Prince east of Rheims. A unit was marching westward to reinforce its comrades on the Marne when it was recalled.

**Record Coal Output**

**Made By U.S. Miners**

**Produce Twelve Million Tons In Week; Oil Strike In Wyoming**

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 23 (delayed).—American coal miners have established a record in the production of bituminous coal for the week ending July 20. They mined 13,243,000 tons, an increase of 2,098,000 over the previous week, and 1,030,000 more than the average weekly requirements. The Department of Agriculture has asked farmers to plant 27,554,000 acres of winter wheat this fall. This would yield approximately 650,000,000 bushels, the greatest winter wheat crop in history.

Laramie, Wyo.—An oil strike at Rock Creek, 45 miles northwest of here indicated another productive Wyoming oil field. A 5,000 feet tungsten vein has been discovered in Nevada.

**Japanese May Join**

**Silk Culture Body**

As a result of the threatened establishment of a Japanese organization for the improvement of sericulture in China, the International Committee on the Improvement of Sericulture in China has decided to admit Japanese into membership.

The committee was originally organized by the French, British, Italian and American silk merchants at Shanghai. After much hesitation, certain guilds among the Chinese merchants joined, but the Japanese were not invited to join the body and indicated that they would form an organization of their own, which would, if their plans materialized, greatly handicap the work of the existing body.

## PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN PEKING AUGUST 10

Members Of New Legislature Ordered To Come To Capital At Once

The new National Parliament in Peking is scheduled to begin its session August 10, according to reports in the Chinese press. More than one hundred M. P.'s of the An Fu clique have reported their presence. The Ministry of the Interior has issued free railway passes to all the newly elected Parliamentarians and requested them to be in the Capital before the end of this month.

General Lung Yu-kwang, the brother of General Lung Chi-kwang, who was left in charge of General Lung's troops in Hainan when the latter left for Peking, arrived at the Capital Thursday. General Lung Chi-kwang and Hsu Shu-cheng, who were recruiting at Siao-lang, immediately returned and a conference was held at Premier Tuan's residence. It is understood the report of young Lung about the Southern situation was not at all favorable.

The Ministry of Agriculture is planning to establish a Government brewery in Peking.

A telegram from Anhui reports that a brother-in-law of General Chang Kwei-ti, the Tartar-General of Jehol, has been kidnapped by the tufel there and is being held for ransom.

## New Prisoners' Pact Involves Exchange Of Many Combatants

Agreement Also Deals With Relief And Treatment Of Captives; Ratification Slow

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—In the House of Lords today Lord Newton, replying to Lord Devenport, said that the agreement between Great Britain and Germany with regard to prisoners of war was very far-reaching. It involved the exchange of a very large number of combatants and the repatriation of civilians so wishing. The agreement also dealt with the relief and treatment of prisoners.

Speedy ratification of the treaty was difficult. There were points requiring much consideration and reservations on the part of Germany might occasion delay but the British Government was doing its utmost to expedite its ratification.

## Russian Naval Officers Stop Off In Shanghai

Twenty Arrive Here On Liner Porthos Bound For Vladivostok

The newly appointed Greek Consul-General to Chicago, Mr. Xanthopoulos, and the veteran Greek Consul-General to New York, Mr. Psaroudas were among the 339 passengers on the French mail liner Porthos which arrived here yesterday afternoon from Port Said. The steamer carried a large general cargo for this city and a large amount of mail. Twenty commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Russian navy were also among the passengers. They will leave here for Vladivostok.

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**Ice Cream Soda**

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**ALBANIAN HEIGHTS ARE HELD BY FRENCH**

Operations In Balkans Continue Successfully, With More Territory And Prisoners Taken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 24.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

Our operations in Albania have resulted in the occupation of the whole mountainous region dominating the right side of the valley of the Devoll. We have taken the villages above the junction of the Horta on the left bank. 642 prisoners were captured on the 21st and 22nd. Our losses were small.

Our operations have attained complete success in Albania during the past two months. They were carried out with much smaller effectives than the enemy's. Our troops fought sometimes in snow and sometimes under a broiling sun.

Rome, July 24.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

Italian and British naval units continue their activities in the Adriatic. The military works and anchorages at Cattaro and Antivari were again bombed on the 21st with visibly good results.

**Moscow Orders**

**Force Mobilised**

(Continued From Page 1)

men for scouting, reconnoitring, liaison and similar duties.

Explaining his part in the battle for Nikolai, General Kalmikoff says that when he approached Repovsi in an armored train the Czechs were fighting in the outskirts of the town between Inokentievskaya and Dubenka. The Czechs did not know he was there while he was unable to ascertain their views regarding General Horvath's Government. Nevertheless he immediately despatched 200 picked troops to assist the Czechs, who naturally viewed the newcomers with suspicion until they hotly engaged the Bolsheviks on the left flank of the Czechs.

General Kalmikoff expects the Czechs will move shortly against the new position the Bolsheviks have taken up and his force will take an active part in the movement.

**Horvath's Forces Growing**

General Horvath's forces are growing steadily by the arrival of Russian volunteers while the Japanese continue to send General Horvath and General Semenovoff volunteers who leave Changchun in mufti but in organized parties and who are uniformed and equipped on arriving at their destination.

That General Horvath's influence continues to extend is proved by the constant arrival of delegations, telegrams and letters promising co-operation from distant cities and parties who are first held aloof, of which two are the social and military organizations at Blagovestchensk while the officials and civilians in Vladivostok, both Russians and foreigners, appear to be gaining greater confidence in the new administration.

General Vorstoten has left Tokio while General Flogk has proceeded to Vladivostok, to which city General Horvath may shortly pay a visit.

Tokio, July 26.—The first batch of the Red Cross detachment, num-

bering 36, left for Vladivostok today. The rest go in August.

**French Troops Expected**

**In Shanghai On Monday**

When the Andre Lebon comes into port here, probably Monday, it is expected that she will bring some 300 French regulars, bound for Vladivostok as part of the French contingent in the Allied expedition to Siberia.

These French troops come from Indo-China and will form the major part of that nation's quota, which it is believed will be approximately the same as that of the United States and the other Allies who are participating. More French troops will be sent from Tientsin, probably embarking at Chinwangtao or some other northern port.

It is thought possible that the Andre Lebon, after touching here, may be sent on to Vladivostok with the troops, picking up the remainder of the expedition as she proceeds north. It is also rumored that the United States trans-Pacific army transports may be temporarily taken off their regular run and put into the service to Vladivostok.

Another German canal was spiked yesterday when the rumored calling out of French reservists from commercial activities in China was officially denied. The report as circulated was to the effect that the reservists throughout China were to be called to duty in the Siberian expedition and that a number of the French banks would be forced to close. The calling of the reservists is emphatically denied by French Consular officials, who are of the opinion that the reports are a part of the insidious German propaganda continually launched among the Chinese.

**Chinese Troops Mobilised**

The thousand Chinese troops to be sent to Vladivostok were mobilised Thursday and inspected at Nanyuan, Peking, by a representative of the Ministry of War, according to Chinese reports. The men were selected from the ninth division and will be under the command of General Wei Chung-hang. They will constitute the first expeditionary forces to Siberia. Plans are being formulated for the sending of the second and third contingents, which will consist of 2,000 and 3,000 troops respectively.

The Tachuns of Kirin and Heilungkiang were ordered Thursday to mobilise two companies of artillery and cavalry each to join with the 1,000 troops from Peking. All expenses in connection with the expedition will be borne by the Ministry of War.

The Peking Government has received telegrams from the Chinese Ministers to Washington, the Court

of St. James, Paris and Tokio that the four powers separately endorse China's proposal to carry out armed intervention in Siberia, according to Peking telegram last night. The Administration is now negotiating with the Japanese authorities for transportation facilities for the 1,000 troops now mobilised at Nanyuan on the South Manchurian Railway.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, in reply to inquiries by the Peking Government, also informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that he has been instructed by his Government to say that Japan has nothing to comment upon about troops now mobilised at Nanyuan on

China's action.

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## Shanghai Firms' Complaint Caused Resignation Of Hankow Consul-General

Heads Of British Concerns Asked Replacing Of Sir William Wilkinson

Considerable light on events leading up to the recent resignation of Sir William Wilkinson as British Consul-General at Hankow is reflected in a series of letters between Sir William and the Shanghai Branch of the China Association, and between the latter and the British Legation, which were secured from Shanghai and published by the Central China Post of Hankow.

It appears that early in the year Sir William had received a despatch from the Legation stating that in consequence of a letter of complaint which had been sent in against him, by the heads of six British firms through the China Association in Shanghai, the British Secretary of State desired him to apply for permission to retire from the service on the completion of his sixtieth year of age which would be on May 10. It was further stated that out of consideration for his feelings the letter of complaint was withheld.

Sir William wrote to the Chairman of the China Association here asking the character of the charge which had been made against him. His letter follows:

H. M. Consul-General,  
Hankow, April 22, 1918.  
Chairman of China Association,  
Shanghai.

Sir—I am given to understand that the Shanghai branch of the China Association, on behalf of six British firms, recently represented to the Foreign Office that their interests were suffering from unsatisfactory handling on the part of H. M. Consul-General at Hankow.

I do not ask, though I should be glad to learn, the names of those firms; but I am clearly entitled to know what was the precise wording of the charge made against me, and what was the evidence adduced in support of it.

I think, indeed, that in all fairness your Association, before entertaining the complaint and writing to the Foreign Office, should have communicated with me. In any case, I now trust and expect that you will cause me to be supplied without further delay with particulars of the charge and evidence.

I have, etc.,  
(Sd.) William Wilkinson,  
Consul-General.

The reply to the letter follows:  
China Association,  
Shanghai Branch,  
May 3, 1918.

Sir William Wilkinson,  
Hankow.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo; the same has the attention of my committee on whose behalf I am authorized to inform you that they do not consider that they are called upon to furnish you with details of the complaint made to the Association. The signatories of the letter received, and which was passed on, not as stated by you to the Foreign Office but to H. M. Minister at Peking, were six of the leading mercantile firms in the East, whose representations my Committee felt could not be ignored, and without expressing any opinion on the subject matter of the complaint, the same was passed on as received.

I have, etc.,  
(Sd.) A. Stephen,  
Chairman.

Upon receipt of the foregoing Sir William renewed his request, in the following words:

Hankow, May 8, 1918.  
Chairman of China Association,  
Shanghai.

Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, informing me that your Committee do not consider that they are called upon to furnish me with details of the complaint made to the Association.

I am not a member of your Branch, or of the China Association, your Committee therefore could not, as a committee, sit in judgment on a complaint made against me by the members. The correct procedure on your part would have been to inform the complainants that established custom, where the official conduct of their Consul is called in question by his nationals, requires these last to draw up a memorial addressed to his Minister and to forward that memorial under flying seal through the Consul himself.

Of this custom you could not well be unaware; yet you did not hesitate to send on to Sir John Jordan the complaint, tacitly endorsing it, while withholding from me the fact that I had been traduced, just as you now withhold the details of the charge. I should not have believed that it would be necessary to point out to a body of English gentlemen how entirely such an attitude is opposed to the spirit of fair play and to the wholesome traditions of English life.

A Consul-General of my standing is surely entitled to some consideration, and had that taken the obviously just form of inviting an explanation from myself, I could have easily rebutted any specific charge of "failure to promote or protect British interests." My activities for the past two years show that never before, in an equal period, has so much been done, not merely for the "leading mercantile firms" but for all British subjects in the Hankow Consular District.

I have, etc.,  
(Sd.) William Wilkinson,  
Consul-General.

To which the reply was:  
China Association, Shanghai Branch,  
May 23, 1918.

Sir William Wilkinson,  
Hankow.

Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant and note the contents thereof. I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Sd.) A. Stephen,  
Chairman.

Eventually, the Post states, the desired documents were secured.

They were as follows:  
China Association, Shanghai Branch,  
March 14, 1918.

Sir John Jordan,  
H. M. Minister,  
Peking.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose a letter which has been addressed to me in my capacity of Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association, to which there are six signatories representing most important business and banking interests in the Far East. The letter has had the careful consideration of my committee, a majority of whom are actively interested in the development of British trade with China, and they cannot but view with apprehension the cause which have actuated the signatories to the letter to make so serious and deliberate a protest against the apparent neglect of British interests by H. M. Consul-General at Hankow. In accordance with the request contained in the letter and forwarding same to you, Sir, my committee are only doing what they feel to be their duty at the instance of six institutions the importance of whose interest cannot be ignored and whose claim to be heard on a matter so vitally affecting those interests cannot be denied—I have, etc.,  
(Sd.) A. Stephen,  
Chairman.

The enclosure reads:  
Shanghai, March 9, 1918.

A. G. Stephen, Esq.,  
Chairman, China Association.

Dear Sir—We beg to call your attention to the following case which, if allowed to continue unnoticed, is bound to have a serious effect on British prestige and trade interest in Hankow and elsewhere throughout the Yangtze valley.

You are already aware that the situation in the district near Hankow is at present most abnormal and one which requires the greatest care and anxiety both on the part of officials and merchants.

To handle the position with any degree of success, strong action on the part of H. M. Consul in Hankow is absolutely essential and, unfortunately, in the opinion of our respective representatives in Hankow, British interests in their district do not at present receive the energetic and intelligent support which might reasonably be looked for. It is in fact felt that our interests are suffering from what can only be regarded as unsatisfactory handling on the part of the gentleman entrusted with their care, namely, H.B.M. Consul-General, Sir William Wilkinson.

It is admittedly difficult to adduce concrete instances which show glaring dereliction of duty and our representatives' complaint is directed rather at supine methods of handling important affairs than at any specific cases of neglect; and it is strongly felt that, especially under existing conditions, the assistance of a strong man is required, and one who is really keen on the protection and promotion of British interests.

We are fully aware that in times like the present changes in our Consular staff are to be discouraged, but in view of the great importance which Hankow occupies as a growing center of British trade with China, we, the undersigned, beg to express the hope that its committee may deem the present case of sufficient importance to lay it before H.B.M. Minister in Peking with as little delay as possible.

We are Dear Sir, etc.

Music for Today

Two performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, with programs as follows:

(1) In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.:  
1.—March, Decisions ..... Brown  
2.—Overture, Juanita ..... Williams  
3.—Waltz, Nights of Gladness ..... Ancliffe

4.—Selection, Spanish Folk Songs ..... Rellie  
5.—One Step, Smother Me with Kisses ..... Carroll  
6.—Selection, The Arcadians ..... Monckton

(2) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:  
1.—March, The Royal Review ..... Losey  
2.—Overture, La Gazza Ladra ..... Rossini  
3.—Waltz, Les Sirenes ..... Wladetzel  
4.—Selection, Reminiscences of Scotland ..... Godfrey

5.—One Step, By the Beautiful Sea ..... Carroll  
6.—Waltz, San Sebastian ..... Dodwell  
7.—(a) Caprice, The Whistler and His Dog ..... Pryor  
(b) One step, On the Mississippi ..... Alstyne  
8.—Suite de Ballet Coppelia ..... Delibes

A. de Kryger,  
Conductor-in-Charge.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

Per N.Y.K. a.s. Tategami M. July 29  
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Chikugo M. July 30  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Katori M. July 27  
Per C.P.R. a.s. Montevideo Aug. 2  
For Europe, etc.:—  
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Mishima M. July 27

MAILS DUE

From U. S. and Canada:—  
Per P.M. a.s. Ecuador July 27

## MANY VISITORS ADMIRE NEW CHINA MAIL LINER

Several Hundred Attend Reception Given On Board The Nanking

The China Mail renewed acquaintances and made many new friends yesterday when the company received several hundred guests on board the steamer Nanking for an inspection of this, their new liner on its first call at Shanghai. Captain T. H. Dobson, familiar to many Shanghai travelers as the skipper of the China, and Mr. J. G. Petrocelli, Shanghai agent for the steamship company, received the visitors, assisted by others of the ship's officers.

Tea and light refreshments were served in the first class dining saloon and the Carlton orchestra furnished a program on the top deck. Individual and party tours of the ship, from engine room to bridge, continued throughout the inspection period—4 to 6 p.m.—and each wound up the pilgrimage with sincere congratulations to Capt. Dobson and Mr. Petrocelli on the China Mail's latest acquisition. The visitors expressed admiration of the fine accommodations and handsome appointments of the Nanking and voted her a distinct acquisition to the trans-Pacific passenger service. Both first and second class cabins of the ship are fitted in most complete style and are very commodious and there are eight cabins de luxe of exceedingly fine appointment. The dining saloon and lounge are splendidly finished and well calculated make a strong appeal to the comfort-loving. An interesting feature of the ship's accommodation is a complete 21-bed hospital equipped with all the adjuncts to the up-to-date hospital ashore. Two trained nurses are in attendance.

The Nanking leaves at noon today for Hongkong and will then proceed to Manila, returning to Shanghai about August 10.

## London Still In Dark On Murman Agreement

Balfour Explains That Communications With Russia Are Difficult

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 24.—In the House of Commons today, in reply to Mr. Joseph King, Mr. A. J. Balfour stated that he had no information regarding the Murman agreement cabled yesterday and that telegraphic communication with the British officials on the Murman coast and in Russia generally was very difficult.

London, July 25.—A telegram from Berlin, via Amsterdam, states that General Gourko commands the Allied troops on the Murman Coast.

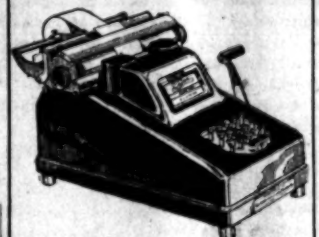
## WAR CABINET APPROVES TRADE PREFERENCE PLAN

Scheme Deals With Question Of Securing Raw Materials For British Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 24.—Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in London today, announced that the War Cabinet has approved the scheme of imperial preference formulated by the Committee of the Cabinet which is considering the question of trade within the Empire. He believed the whole Empire would approve the scheme. The Committee had dealt with the question of securing raw materials for the Empire in the first instance and a whole series of reports on the matter had been approved by the War Conference and War Cabinet. The Government was losing no time in seeing to it that the Allies victory should be a real victory, not only by giving peace to the world but by giving a lead which other countries would gladly follow and which would enable us to develop the Empire along lines leading to prosperity to ourselves and our co-operators.

London, July 25.—The Daily Chronicle understands that the Government's Imperial Preference scheme includes the abrogation of the most-favored-nation clauses.

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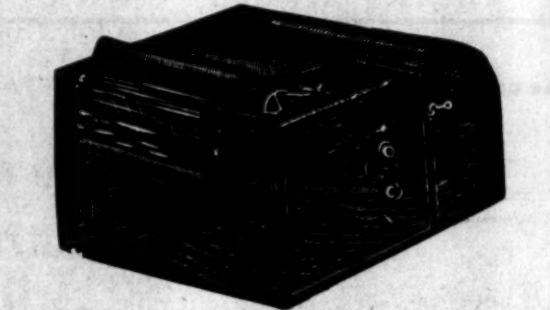
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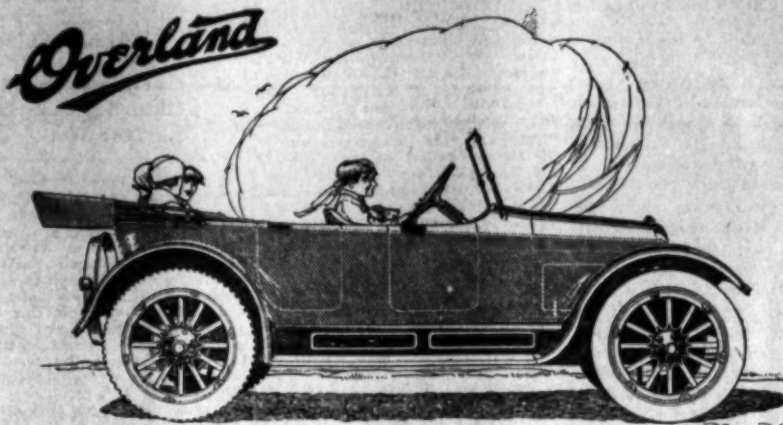
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## Russian Legation Official Welcomes Allied Expedition

Peking Ministry Maintains Same Relations With All  
Three Siberian Governments

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, July 25.—With the actual approach of Allied troops to reinforce those already at Vladivostok, the close approach of probable Allied intervention in Siberia on a larger scale, the increasing complexity of the reports from Eastern Siberia, and the prevalence of many contradictory rumors as to the attitude of Russian officialdom in China towards the developments now taking place in Harbin, Vladivostok and several Siberian cities, your correspondent sought from the Russian Legation here an expression of views on these topics and a definition of the Legation's position with respect to them. An interview with one of the responsible members of the Legation was readily accorded me, today, and a lengthy conversation took place on many subjects connected with the complicated situation arising out of the existence of three different and apparently rival organisations claiming the title of Government in Siberia after the overthrow of the Bolsheviks.

This situation appearing particularly complicated from the proclamation of the Cabinet of General Horvath at Grodekovo, next to the Siberian Government that has proclaimed itself at Vladivostok, I inquired somewhat carefully about the character of the rivalry between these two anti-Bolshevik groups. It appears that each group points out to its rivals the fact that the Bolsheviks were overthrown not by them, the mid rivals, but by the Czech-Slovaks, and thus neither rival party has any claim on this ground to take over the Government. The Siberian Government, it is true, traces its origin to an elective basis, though its critics affirm that these elections were irregular and one-sided.

On the other hand, whilst General Horvath's Cabinet has no elective basis, yet the persons of whom it is constituted are generally recognised as men of greater personal authority and reputation than their colleagues at Vladivostok. Thus it contains M. Vorotnikov, who was a member of two consecutive Dumas; M. Taskine also a member of two consecutive Dumas and subsequently elected a member of the Constituent Assembly; the moderate socialist, M.M. Okorokoff and Kurasky, who represent the Siberian co-operative societies; former commissioners of the Provisional Russian Government; and representatives of Siberian and even of European Russian, social organisations and political parties. These prevailed upon General Horvath, after prolonged representations, to establish his own administration, and the fact of their membership in his Cabinet indicates that this body is not without a weighty and indirectly a representative character.

General Horvath's administration is undoubtedly closer to the property owning and moderate elements, whereas the Siberian Government at Vladivostok is in closer touch with the socialist organisations to which very largely it owes its birth, and which were predominant in the broader masses of the population under the Kerensky regime, which preceded the Bolsheviks.

"It is somewhat generally supposed," I said, "that the Russian Legation in Peking is inclined to recognise the Siberian Government and has already entered into correspondence with its members at Vladivostok, at the same time appointing an official representative to reside permanently there. May I ask what substance there is in this supposition, which appears to be based on statements published in the Vladivostok papers?"

"This report," was the reply, "is based on a misinterpretation of certain facts. This Legation is in correspondence with both Omsk and Vladivostok, mutually transmitting at their request matter-of-fact telegrams from one to the other. There is no reason why this Legation should not do so; on the contrary, the Legation regards it as part of its duty to do anything that will help in the establishment of a contact that may further the cause of much-needed unity. The same applies to relations with the Cabinet of General Horvath. You will remember that when the Bolshevik coup d'état took place, the Legations agreed upon a close co-operation with the Chinese Eastern Railway, under the legal authority that had maintained itself at its head. This co-operation, which brought the Legation into contact with the anti-Bolshevik elements connected with the railway, the only anti-Bolshevik forces that had been openly active until quite recently in these regions, continues as firm as ever."

"The question of the Harbin Government is a different matter, however, and the Legation, in maintaining contact with this Government and assisting it in its communications and intercourse with the rest of the world and with other organisations, is following precisely the same principles and adopting the same procedure as I have mentioned in connection with the Siberian Government. As to the official to whom you refer, as having been sent by the Legation, he is and has been for some years our diplomatic agent in the Amur region and is simply returning to his post now that the place to which he is appointed is no longer under Bolshevik domination. His instructions are to work with the de facto anti-Bolshevik

the organs of local self-government, to assist the Allied Consuls in their intercourse with these authorities and the study of the situation, and to be an active medium in the union of all elements honestly striving towards the same sound purpose of the reconstruction of their country and freeing it from the common foe. It is out of the question for the Legation to recognise any government before it is established and generally acknowledged, and the Legation is neither called upon nor is it in any way qualified to exercise any right of recognition. On the other hand it cannot reduce its legal status to that of the representative of a mere faction. The only attitude the Legation can correctly take under the present circumstances is to contribute in every way within its power to the union of all Russians for the accomplishment of the aims of which I have just spoken."

"Some of the telegram received here mention the existence of a government at Novo-Nikolaevsk. Will this be another organisation, independent of those of which we have already spoken?"

"This is improbable and the origin of the rumor may lie in certain reports, stating that the anti-Bolshevik action of the Czech-Slovaks was supported by military organisations, formed secretly whilst the Bolsheviks were still in power, in co-operation with the organisation of Generals Alexeiev and Korniloff, whose agents, it is said, carried on with some success a conspiracy to this end in certain localities of Western Siberia, and came forward at the first opportunity, recruiting supporters amongst volunteers who had previously been enlisted by agents of the Siberian Government. We have no more definite information in this matter, but circumstances of the kind I have just outlined may have had as a result that some of these volunteer detachments at present continue to stand by the Siberian Government, whilst others may have taken a more or less independent stand. How far the Government at Omsk is recognised in Western Siberia, and whether it is universally recognised we do not know. Lack of immediate union may to some extent be caused by distances and any delay in communications."

"May I ask, in conclusion, what is your opinion on the Allied intervention which has been decided upon?"

"The direct effect of the landing of further troops at Vladivostok will be to preserve order in that town; where lack of authority is much felt. As for the general bearing of the intervention, I can only think of it as Allied co-operation with loyal Russian elements seeking a rallying point to oppose the German invasion so bitterly resented everywhere. Such co-operation is only natural. Is it not taking place on all fronts? The circumstances are of course different, but the event at Vladivostok recalls to me the part played by Japanese and French sailors in the suppression of the mutiny at Singapore in 1915. No true Russian would admit of the idea of securing foreign aid for either side in what is a purely domestic and party issue. This is a question that we must fight out for ourselves; but that fact will in the least diminish the beneficial effect that the arrival of Allied troops may have in maintaining order as dictated by military necessity and allowing of the re-establishment of a normal balance, indispensable to recuperation and development. These principles being also held by the Allies, we can devote our whole thought and energy to the defeat of the common foe and its instrument—Bolshevism."

From the foregoing statements several important facts emerge. Chiefly, it is clear that the Russian Legation, and the various Russian official bodies in China working with it, do not support a purely reactionary policy, but on the other hand are working with impartiality towards all apparently conflicting administrative organisations provided those organisations are loyal to the ideas for which the Allies are fighting and opposed to the spread of enemy influences in Russia; second that this impartiality, besides being technically correct, is directed towards securing unification and consolidation of these various organisations, so that as soon as possible settled conditions may prevail and thus enable Russia at least to drive out the enemy within her borders.

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Fine Work

By Raymond G. Carroll  
With the American Army in France, June 14.—When actors seeking advertising are projecting themselves by the entertainment route into American participation in the European war it is extremely interesting to look over the rolls of the regiments now on the fighting front and at home and find Thespians holding commissions and leading our soldiers without a thought of paragraphs written by paid press agents.

I cannot mention the units with which these matinee idols are connected, but I am permitted to tell that they are using the same magnetic powers of elocution and personality to lead their fellow countrymen into deeds of valor.

You may remember Robert Warwick, the tall, graceful, handsome, serious actor who went into musical shows and pictures. He is now a Captain with a determined men and never a thought of applause.

Tucker a Lieutenant  
Imagine my surprise in another unit to find Richard Tucker, formerly of Minnie Maddern Fiske's company, as a Lieutenant, stern, forbidding and austere.

How many in America have seen "The Old Lady of Thirty-one," with Emma Dunn and her stalwart leading man, Reginald Barlow? He is now a Major of the infantry regiment, rather severe, but an excellent officer.

Do the wits recall Irving Hay? He happens at present to be Assistant Provost Marshal of Paris, with a stern eye and a raucous voice for soldier evildoers.

Ed Harrigan of Harrigan and Hart gave many laughs and tears to our public. His son William Harrigan is a Captain in the army, and most patriotic and tender toward the follies of the weak members of his company. Likewise Basil Broadhurst, son of the play-wright George Broadhurst, who is a Lieutenant in the same unit.

Everett Butterfield, the musical comedy star, is a Lieutenant, with his present chief concern over the food, forage and equipment of his fellow Yanks. Think of Earle Matcliffe, the motion picture star, as a Lieutenant leading a real charge in actual war. He did it just as if it were across the wide stage of a Broadway theater.

Gill Now a Captain  
Then there is Robert Gill, who played in stock companies with Florence Roberts. He is now a Captain, and his mind is a blank regarding the Lamba, the Friars and other players' clubs. Further, we have in the fighting units two Captains, Paul McAl-

later, late heart throbber of Harlem stock companies, and Wright Cramer, recently assistant to Burton Holmes.

I might mention among the top leaders of the actor world representation Capt. Robert Alken, the famous sculptor, and Lieut. Bud Fisher, the cartoonist. There are others. Make room in your imagination for those Americans who, although professional artists, do not always hunt newspaper puffs.

Somehow, somehow, all these Thespians keep in touch with each other and if they should ever happen to get into a single unit what a gorgeous show they could give.

## GERMANS' GREAT HOPES CRUMBLE, SAYS SMUTS

Tide Has Turned Against Them  
On Marne As In  
1914

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—Speaking in London today, General Smuts, referring to the general military situation, said that it was very interesting and very hopeful. We were not entitled to cherish extravagant anticipations but there was sufficient ground after the happenings of the last two months for cheerfulness and gratitude.

When they thought of the anxieties of March, April and May, what an enormous and providential change had come about! The great German offensives on the Somme, Lys and Alsace had ended in a tremendous collapse.

We had been looking forward to an offensive which was to paralyse our armies and finally to lead, among other things, to the capture of Paris and the end of the war. Well! the great blow had come. What had happened? On the Marne the tide had been turned as it had been in 1914 but perhaps in a more significant sense.

"We hope and trust that this time the tide has turned finally and conclusively. The gaps in the Allied armies due to the defection of Russia have been made up with much sterner stuff from the United States. They were pouring across the Atlantic at the rate of more than 250,000 a month and it would not be so long before the American army in France would be as large as the British and French combined."

"When it is remembered that Germany at the height of her power before the Americans came in could not strike this paralyzing blow, what will be her position when America's new and incomparable army is fully on the scene. We can be confident with regard to the end, be it far or near. It is as sure as the fact that the sun will rise tomorrow."

Referring to the political situation

in South Africa, General Smuts said that the elements which made for unity and strength were far stronger than the sporadic influences working in the direction of disunion. "What our valor has achieved in this war, I hope our statesmanship will retain after peace."

The boundaries of South Africa are not going to remain where they were. It was South Africa's strongest wish, in the interests of the Empire and the whole of South Africa, that German Southwest Africa should remain a part of our territory and we look forward to the day, which we hope is not distant, when Rhodesia will also come within the Union. Then our territories will stretch to the Zambesi and Cunene (which marks the boundary between German southwest Africa and Angola). In that great territory a great heritage will be established for future generations.

Speaking concerning the problems of reconstruction, General Smuts said that from the present struggle would emerge a new world in which new methods and greater organization would be necessary than in the past, but he desired to sound a note of warning concerning the importance of not submitting too much to Government control or Government agencies. Bureaucratic administration generally had been fatal to industry and commerce in the past and there was no reason to think that it would be any different in the future. The vast fabric of British commerce has been built up by private enterprise and resource, and if they wished to rise to greater heights he adjured them not to allow that initiative to pass from their hands.

The true function of the Government was not so much control of trade as the opening up and strengthening of the great trade communications of the Empire. This Empire was scattered, not compact, and depended on its communications. He hoped that one result of the war would be that the strategic communications of the Empire would be safeguarded for ever. With regard to trade communications, let them see that the raw products were brought at the cheapest rates to the great centers of industry.

Not so much by erecting a Chinese wall as by opening up more channels and more windows would the Empire soonest recover from the shock of the war. The war had revealed the enormous effects of long distances. Let them remove these distances and help transportation with Government money and advice.

### TO CURE HEADACHES

Constipation and Headaches go hand in hand. Remove the cause with a little dose of

**PINKETTES**

and then your bilious headache, "liveriness," ill-smelling breath will disappear.

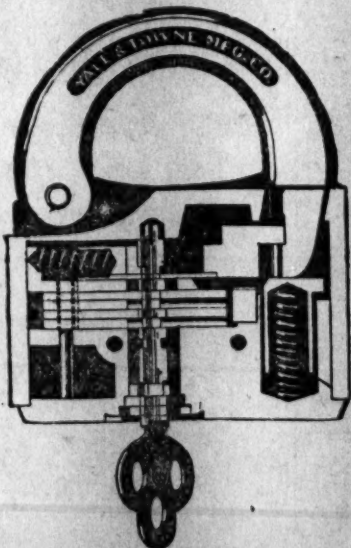
Of all chemists, or post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

## The Reason

### For Yale Security

Not what you see but what is concealed within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near perfect as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just one key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key and no other.



Look for the

**YALE**

Trade Mark

In this mechanism is strength—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is your security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

**MUSTARD & CO.**

Sole Agents

22 Museum Road

Shanghai



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AGAINST**

**PRICKLY HEAT**

BY USING

**LIFEBUOY**

ROYAL DISINFECTANT

**SOAP**

**Makes Them Bright  
and New  
Again**



Furniture of all kinds, as well as floors and interior woodwork, can be given a handsome finish—usually in one operation—with Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain. No wonder wise housewives feel that they simply couldn't "keep house" without a can of

**Patton's Oriental  
Varnish Stain**

You'll find a dozen uses for it without half looking. Shabby chairs, badly scratched chiffoniers, marred tables—may easily be made new-looking again!

Patton's Varnish Stain is a perfect combination of varnish and stain. It dries over night and can be used over old varnish or over paint by preparing the surface with a can of the ground coat.

We carry it in all sizes from 1/4 pints to gallons.

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broke out  
9,000  
Oliver  
Typewriters

have been bought by  
H. B. M. Government  
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## U.S. Post Office Instructions On Proper Envelopes To Use

American Post Office instructions concerning the proper form and size, shape and color of envelopes to be used in order not to delay the service are given in a statement issued by the Department in the Official Bulletin of the Government. The statement follows:

Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, June 3, 1918.

Many persons and concerns are mailing letters and other matter in envelopes which are of such size or shape as to cause serious difficulty in handling the matter in the mails. In some cases the envelopes are extremely large or very small, while in other cases they are of triangular, circular, or other irregular shape. It is frequently necessary to cancel the postage stamps on such matter of unusual size or shape by hand, as the matter can not be run through the canceling machines. In many instances the matter does not fit the separating cases and can not be tied with the ordinary packages of mail without being folded or cut by the package string. This imposes additional and unnecessary labor upon the Postal Service, prevents the expeditious treatment of the matter, and often results in its reaching the addressee in a mutilated condition.

Furthermore, many envelopes are made of such dark-colored stationery or bear on the address side so much printed matter in addition to the address that they contravene the provisions of paragraph 3, section 470, Postal Laws and Regulations, which provides that:

"Space should be left on the address side of all mail matter sufficient for a legible address and for all directions permissible thereon; for postage stamps, for post-marking, rating, and any words necessary for forwarding or return."

It is preferable that all envelopes be made of white paper. When

paper of any other color is used, it should be of very light tints of pink, yellow, or blue.

In every case not less than 2 1/2 inches of clear space should be left at the right end of the address side of all envelopes in order that there may be ample space for postage stamps, post marking, address, directions for forwarding or return, etc.

Postmasters are requested to take the matter up with their patrons who use envelopes of the kind referred to, and advise them of the many objections thereto and the impairment of the efficiency of the Postal Service resulting from their use. The desirability and advantage of mailers using envelopes of uniform size which may be readily handled with other mail should be pointed out, and the importance and necessity for co-operation in this respect should be emphasized. To this end it should be suggested that the use of envelopes which do not exceed approximately 4 inches by 9 inches in size and on which ample clear space is left on the right portion of the address side for the address, postage stamps, etc., will serve to accomplish the desired object and result to the advantage of both the mailers and the Postal Service.

The foregoing applies with equal force to the use of advertising cards, folders, and similar matter of unusual size or irregular shape, as set forth in the instructions of this office in article 14, page 4, of February, 1918, Postal Guide, entitled "Use of Large Advertising Cards Objectionable."

A. M. Dockey,  
Third Asst. Postmaster General.

### Weekend Sports Calendar

This Afternoon	
<b>Baseball</b>	
Shanghai vs. All-Stars at Race Course	3.30
<b>Cricket</b>	
Cricket Club vs. Swimming Bath Club at Cricket Club	2.30
Cricket Club Second vs. Police at Police Field	2.30
Recreation Club vs. Customs at Recreation Club	2.30
<b>Tennis</b>	
Hong doubles final at French Club	5.00
<b>Lawn Bowls</b>	
Stink competition at Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club	2.30
Rink competition at Recreation Club	2.30
<b>Polo</b>	
Shanghai Polo Club vs. Light Horse at Polo Ground	4.30
<b>Tomorrow Afternoon</b>	
<b>Baseball</b>	
9th Cavalry of Manila vs. Shanghai at Race Course	4.00
<b>Tennis</b>	
Police vs. Wayside Tennis Club at Police Courts	4.00
French Club vs. Shanghai Cricket Club (doubles) at French Club	4.30
<b>Lawn Bowls</b>	
Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club vs. Yangtzepoo at S.L.B.C.	2.30
Recreation Club vs. Junior Golf Club at Hongkew Park	3.30

### Big League Standings

July 6.

American				
	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	72	42	30	.583
Cleveland	75	42	33	.560
New York	68	37	31	.544
Washington	74	40	34	.541
Chicago	70	35	35	.500
St. Louis	82	34	48	.415
Detroit	68	28	40	.412
Philadelphia	67	25	42	.373
National				
	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	67	46	21	.687
New York	67	43	24	.642
Philadelphia	63	31	32	.492
Pittsburgh	65	32	33	.492
Boston	68	31	37	.456
Brooklyn	65	28	37	.431
St. Louis	69	28	41	.408
Cincinnati	64	25	39	.391

## Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

### Subscription List No. 100

	Tls.	\$	f. s. d.
Proceeds of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," given by the children of the Cathedral School		100	0 0
Previously acknowledged	32,651.23	65,200.05	11,194 18 0
Remitted to London	Tls. 32,651.23	\$65,200.05	£11,294 18 0

Shanghai, July 26, 1918.

S. MASON,  
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

### News Briefs

Posthumous honors for the late Mr. Pir, the former Chinese Inspector-General of Posts, were ordered in a Presidential mandate in Peking Wednesday. The sum of \$2,000 was granted for funeral expenses. According to reports in the Chinese press, the deceased's family also will receive \$45,000 a sum equivalent to three years' salary of the deceased.

M. Andre Duboscq, editor of Le Temps, Paris, has arrived at Shanghai.

The inquest over the body of the late Miss Jean Fraser, matron of the Thomas Hanbury Girls' School, who died several days ago, was concluded yesterday in the British Supreme Court before Coroner G. W. King. A verdict of death as a result of an overdose of chloroform inadvertently taken was returned.

Nine years ago Mi Koch-dzen was acting as cook for Leong Poon, a Chinese having American citizenship, who was then manager of a theatrical company here. Mi claimed that Leong went to America about that time without paying him his wages and that when he again saw his former employer, just recently, he immediately entered suit. The case was dismissed by American Consul Tenney in the United States Consular Court yesterday, with the recommendation that Leong assist his old cook, who is now destitute.

Dr. G. A. Diaz, Filipino physician, will appear before the American Consular Court this morning charged with the larceny of a trunk and various personal property.

Mr. Abraham H. Rosenberg, proprietor of the famous Manila Gas Kitchen, died at Manila recently after a short illness.

Ticket number 524 won the diamond crochod raffled for the benefit of the American Women's Exchange. Between \$2,400 and \$2,500 was realized for the American Red Cross from the drawing.

Yuh Ching-zuo, charged with embezzling \$1,250, appeared before the Mixed Court yesterday morning and the case was continued until Monday. Zi Ning-ping is the complainant and is represented by Mr. M. L. Heen. Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for the plaintiff.

An accountant, charged with embezzlement, pleaded guilty at the Mixed Court yesterday but said he used \$4,000 of the plaintiff's money. The complainant was Mr. C. J. White, but the name of Ching Tze-fang was substituted after a request by Mr. G. D. Musso, who appeared for the complainant. Defendant said he was entitled to \$1,000 as commission for selling real estate. The case will be continued Monday.

Mr. A. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Consul-General, and Baron Y. Fujimura, manager of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., will be the guests of honor at a dinner tomorrow evening at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce by the leading Chinese merchants.

### Tennis

The final match in the Hong doubles tournament will be played at the French Club this afternoon at five o'clock between C. G. Humphreys and A. J. Grant of the Asiatic Petroleum Company and C. E. Whitmore and H. Phillips of the British Consulate.

Tickets of admission will be sold for one dollar and the proceeds will go to the Allied war funds.

### Police And Wayside Tomorrow

The Police and Wayside Tennis Club teams will play a tournament at the Police Courts tomorrow afternoon, starting at four o'clock.

The following will play for the Police Club: H. J. Jefferson and R. Shellswell, E. W. Yorke and J. Robertson, J. Rush and R. Rawlings, W. Robertson and C. Higgs, C. W. Morgan and W. McDermott, J. Kilkeny and F. Mitchell will be the substitutes.

### Tourney At French Club

A doubles tournament between the Shanghai Cricket Club and Cercle Sportif Français will be played at the French Club tomorrow afternoon, the matches starting at 4.30 o'clock.

### NEW BOOKLET ON MANILA

"Information for Travelers Landing at Manila," an attractive tourist booklet containing useful information for visitors landing at Manila, with short references to the principal places of interest in the Philippines and particulars with regard to Philippine products and commerce, has been issued by Thomas Cook and Son.

### Columbia Club Tennis

Following are the results of the handicap tennis tournament at the Columbia Country Club:  
Thursday—Mixed Doubles: Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Anderson beat Dr. Smith and Miss Fisher, 6-4 and 6-1.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nichols beat Mr. W. A. B. Nichols and Miss Farmer, 6-4 and 6-0.  
Friday—Mixed Doubles: Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nichols beat Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Anderson, 6-3 and 6-2.  
Men's Singles—Mr. Trevor Thomas beat Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, 6-3 and 6-0.  
Men's Doubles—Messrs. Raven and Gerry beat Messrs. Twogood and Hager, 4-6; 6-4 and 6-2.

### Polo This Afternoon

The Shanghai Polo Club and Light Horse teams will play at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, the first game starting at 4.30 o'clock. Each Club team meets each Light Horse team three times in three chukkas each.

The lineups:  
Light Horse—H. S. Lindsay, J. Johnston, C. C. Boyd, B. D. F. Belth, E. S. Hine, G. L. Wilson, S. A. Sleep, H. Herlofson and C. Blix (reserve).  
Polo Club—G. Dallas, K. J. McEuen, I. Ezra, J. I. Ezra, W. Middleton, M. Springfield, A. Cokam and H. Hanbury.

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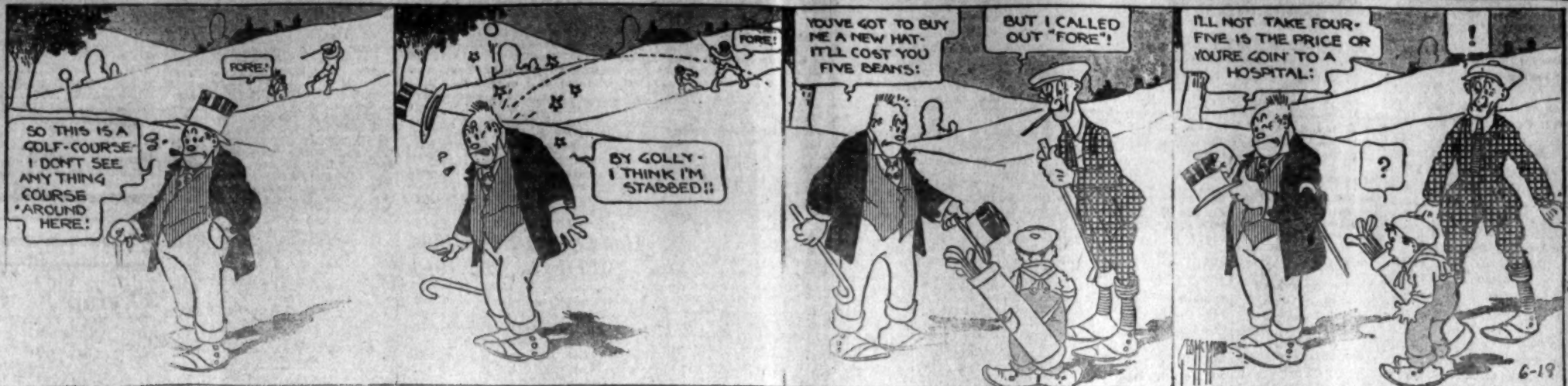
**The Shanghai Garage Company**







## Bringing Up Father



Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## There's No 'Best Month'

Astrological Influences in Men's  
Lives Quite Unimportant

A resident of Danbury, Conn., wrote to a New York newspaper the other day, propounding this strange question: "Sir, what is the best month to be born in?" Now a query of this sort may be viewed from many different angles. Its significance depends altogether upon what may happen to be running through the inquirer's mind at the moment. Being born is the most important event in any life, but it is

not generally considered in an abstract sense that one time is any better than any other. The editor whose advice was sought quite properly assumed that the Danbury inquirer was interested in astrological influences. By the "best month" he probably meant the "luckiest" or "most favorable" month, as indicated by the prevailing planetary conjunction, apogee and perigee and one little thing and another. And the editor, with a shrewd mixture of sapience and discretion, declared in reply that "there is no indication that the month of a man's birth has any bearing on his business." That is merely to say, of course, that the month of birth does not necessarily determine his voca-

tional career, but it does not deny the possibility of planetary conditions at the time of one's birth governing one's temperament, disposition, natural predilections, matrimonial prospects and chances of longevity. We call this a decidedly cautious editorial attitude to take. It does not compromise one's opinion and it avoids the risk of a heated controversy.

However, there is the matter of success in life, irrespective of vocation. Caesar and Napoleon, we are told by this restrained expert, were born in midsummer, in July and August respectively, but Grant's birthday was in April, and Lee's in January. Moreover, Shakespeare was born in April and Booth Tarkington in July. We cannot figure out just what this proves, except that General Grant did not emulate Shakespeare by becoming a poet and dramatist and that Mr. Tarkington never manifested any of the special talent of Caesar.

But, says the expert, "let us see whether the birth month has ought to do with advanced years and distinction." So he takes a list of a dozen Americans, of whom the youngest is just 31 and all of whom have won distinction in their respective lines above the lot of ordinary mortals. The oldest man in the list is 96, and five of them are over 90. Four of these dozen, we are told, were born in May, two in April and two in July, while February, March, August and November claim one each. On this evidence it would appear that a person born in January, June, September, October or December stands a poor chance of achieving either success or a long life, and that May is preponderantly the "best month to be born in."

This is about the sort of evidence that astrologists depend on as proof of their theories, but we may reasonably question its sufficiency. The human race cannot be based on the experiences of a dozen men, but must reach into the conditions characteristic of a great many cases, say not less than twenty or thirty thousand. That is the rule that enables life insurance companies to conduct a safe and sane business, and even at that the insurance method proves nothing but the operation of the laws of chance on human life. And finally the proof is abstract and not concrete, applying to masses and in no sense to individuals.

Caesar may have been born in July and Napoleon in August; millions of obscure, dull, and hopeless strugglers have also been born in July and August. Personally we should class palmistry as superior to astrology as a determining factor in human life. Probably tea grounds are quite as reliable as planets and stars in their influence upon destiny.—*Providence Journal*.

## Why First War News Comes From Victors

(From The New York Times)

Civilian students of the war despatch long ago noticed that the earliest, as well as the most detailed, news about any military operation at the front invariably, or next to invariably, came from the side that was successful.

Presumably, all army men have always known the explanation of this phenomenon, and probably it was because they did not think a thing with no mysteries for themselves was worth discussion that they have left the rest of us who noticed it to assume, as we did, that the victors talked and the vanquished kept still simply because the former had something they were glad to tell and the latter didn't feel like saying anything at all for the time being.

Both proceedings would be entirely "human," and therefore easily understandable, but General Maurice has declared the civilian theory quite wrong, and he made it clear that the victors gave the news because they could give it, while the vanquished were silent because their ill-fortune seriously interfered with or destroyed their means of communication. The explanation lies not in a characteristic shared by all men, but in the conditions that battle creates. When one side announces capture of a town or a position and the other delays to do so it may be because an attempt to recover is contemplated.

We also hear a good deal about the taking of prisoners and only much later about the loss of men by capture. Again the expert explanation is of like tenor—the captors can count their captives at once, while it is long before the opposing force can be sure that the missing soldiers will not make their way back to their own friends.

## Aircraft Facts

By Theodore M. Knappen

Washington, June 26.—The master delay in aircraft production has been in the 'planes. After all, Liberty motors are coming out about four times as fast as the 'planes and about twice as fast as flying boats and 'planes combined.

The grand retardation of 'planes production is in the Bristol type. The choice of the De Havilland for adaptation to the Liberty motor was an inspiration; that of the Bristol a desperation. The Bristol—which was intended to be our special two-seater combat 'plane—has for many months reduced the output of the largest 'plane factory in the country, the Curtiss, at Buffalo, by at least 50 percent. The De Havilland delay caused two great plants, the Standard, at New Brunswick, and the Dayton-Wright, at Dayton, to mark time for three or four months so far as battle 'planes were concerned.

Up to date just twelve Bristol 'planes have been produced, and to the best of my information the Bristol is going to be thrown into the discard after all so far as the Liberty motor is concerned. The pity is that it was not discarded long ago.

Avoidable or unavoidable, the Bristol failure is the greatest calamity that has befallen the aircraft enterprise. One hesitates to think of our predicament if all the factories had been put on the Bristol, instead of only one. My guess is now that the Bristol 'planes will be adapted to the 300-horsepower Hispano-Suizas, leaving only the De Havilland three-seater 'plane for the Liberty outside the big night bombers and the flying boats. The Liberty engine needs a combat 'plane planned and built for and around it, and that is now on the way. I was present at the first trials of one of the new types that has given great promise of a highly maneuverable two-seater 'plane with record-breaking speed at altitudes unattainable by German machines. Once it is decided on it should be possible to put it into production very soon.

The Dayton-Wright company is the only one that is actually turning out the De Havillands, but the Standard and the Fisher Body Company are on the verge of production, and both have accumulated a tremendous "head" of parts. I think it is conservative to say that by August the three plants will be producing seventy-five of these combat, bombing and observation machines a day.

Other plants that have making training 'planes will later swing into the production of De Havillands, the new Liberty 'planes or other types. Plants that have been making spares will be gradually turned into makers of complete machines, and the American airplane industry will soon have a very wide and solid base.

The adaptability of American quantity production methods to air-planes as well as motors has been demonstrated. Give the manufacturers a definite model instead of a phantom to reproduce, and the time will come when we shall make good on the boast of darkening the air of Germany with our mechanical eagles.

Disseminators of the doctrine of a ring or rings in aircraft production have maintained that only about 5 percent of the possible American aircraft capacity is being utilized. As a matter of fact, in 'planes alone the Signal Corps has been patronizing about twenty-five main and 400 secondary establishments, and it is really a blessing that we did not go further, as the delays incident to adapting aircraft manufacture to American ways and other causes would have been increased just that much. Moreover, it is not possible to utilize every piano factory, collar factory, machine shop, wood working establishment, etc., to such an extent under the quantity production system as under the European system of manufacture.

A hundred European aircraft factories could be set down in one of our big plants. Confusion worse confounded is no name for what we would have had in this country with a constant flow of alteration orders from Washington to several hundred small plants.

Less by dwelling too much on the mistakes and faults of the past, I should be giving too gloomy a view of the aircraft situation. I would say that in the triumphant march of the De Havillands at Dayton, in the tremendous mobilization of the great Fisher Body Company plants at

Detroit, in the swarms of great and small flying boats that are pouring out of the colossal Curtiss plants at Buffalo, from the Standard at Edinboro and other plants and in those gigantic Caproni and Handley-Page night bombers there is abundant food for hope, confidence and enthusiasm.

The Next Problem

Within six months America's aircraft problem will not be one of production, but will be one of personnel, transportation and physical limitations at the front.

Ten thousand 'planes in service at the front will mean 1,000,000 men in the air service at home and abroad. It takes three big flatcars to move one of the great bombers and two for a De Havilland four and its spares. Some of the packing cases are so large that they cannot be sent through the tunnels on some railways.

Five thousand of the large night bombers, packed, would take up 2,500,000 cubic feet of shipping space. At forty cubic feet to the box, it would take 170,500-ton ships to transport them to France, if they could be packed in light, and probably twice as many in fact. To send 10,000 two-seaters would probably require several hundred ships. Add to these figures the vast volume of replacement machines and parts that would have to follow, and we find the air coming back to the water, the bird depending on the ship.

Because of the limitations of transportation, the number of 'planes actually completed and wholly assembled in this country will be comparatively small. As standardization is checked up on each type and quantity production thereof is an assured success, full assembling will be largely left to great plants that are now being provided abroad. The economizing of space resulting from shipping parts instead of full machines is very great.

But at best the measure of our success in the air, as in all other war activities, will be our success on the sea.

## Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

Ha, ha! sed Pa. He was laffing awful high at a joke he saw in a comic paper.

What is the laff? sed Ma. It says here sed Pa, that a cultured soldier went Over the Top, sed Pa, & he ran into a big German ossifer & took his razor, Pa sed, & made two cuts with it, one cut on each side of the ossifer's neck, & razor was so sharp, sed Pa, that the ossifer didn't feel the cuts & he sed Huh, you come cudent hurt nobody, already, & the cultured soldier said is dat so; jest wait until you try to look around. Ha, ha! That is a kind of sharp joke, sed Ma. Did the ossifer look around?

It doesn't say here, sed Pa. I will rite him a letter & ask him.

I doan think folks about the war are very pleasant, sed Ma.

Maybe not, sed Pa, but & talks gain guys to make folks Over There, & the people ought to be very glad if any can find something to laff about these days. I wish I was Over There, sed Pa. I wud make the boys laff.

You cud make them laff if you sang them a song, sed Ma; the sadder the song the more they wud laff. I remember the time you sang Asleep in the Deep for me, sed Ma, wen we was first engaged. I calm neer giving you back yure ring, sed Ma, but you told

me that you hardly ever sang out loud.

I think I will rite a funny song, sed Pa, & send it to the boys over on the other side. It will make them laff & forget hardship, sed Pa. I have the song already started, sed Pa.

Go ahead, sed Ma; you will go ahead anyway, so I mite as well ask you. & then Pa sang the first verse & chorus of his song:

One soldier in a legion  
Lay wounded in a wood  
Around that spekul region  
The going was not good.  
He looked upon a photograff  
Which he did hold that day,  
& to the girl that he did love  
In fancy he did say:

CORUS  
To you my love is wafted  
Across the raging sea,  
The day that I was drafted  
You sed Farewell to me  
As soon as I get better  
& this cruel war is o'er,  
We'll find sum peaceful haven,  
Sed the Raven Nevermore!

That song ought to sed grand, sed Pa. I doan know, sed Ma, I have here so many was songs lately that I can't tell them apart. Even in my dream-ning the shot & shell is screaming, sed Ma. About the battle field a lot of songs is spiled, sed Ma.

Maybe so, sed Pa, but watch how this here song of mine salls. This is a grate song, sed Pa.

But Ma she shook her hed & began to knit for the soljers.

## Passengers Arrived

Per N.R. as Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Mr. Pitt.

Per C.N. as Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Messrs. T. Gaunt and R. A. Mac-

faulism, Messrs. F. Gaunt and E. Boyce.

Per C.N. as Fengtien from Weihaiwei, etc.: Miss and Master Macdonald, Messrs. Briner and Malcolm.

Per M.M. as Porthos from Fuzhou: Mr. and Mrs. Hautopoul and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Paurand, Mr. and Mrs. Bakinard, Mr. and Mrs. Sipp, Messrs. Barbero, Cotte, Ad-

and Yokida. From Djibouti: Mr. Tasso Jacobo, From Colombo: Messrs. Colaudanney, Rajaratnam, Harman, Chandamala, Thanota-

mole, and servant. From Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. Pastomand, Miss Pastomand, Mr. and Mrs. Bardou, Messrs. Dailroff, Macothwa, Frey, Masao Zakada. From Haiphong: Mrs. Yu Yu-van, Mr. Rosi, Mrs. Riku Tuchiyl, Messrs. Fave, Le Magron, Meun, Buel, Millet, Bouguet, Levedos, Alexandri, Cherry, Augy, Pohong Woo-ping, Hwang Wei-kim, Fong Teh-ching, and Sheng Wi-mau.

From Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Fan, H. N. Lau and Ting King-hoi, Messrs. Kyra, Mrs. S. T. Goulet, Mr. Tusera and Gouster, Mr. and Mrs. Tabouillet, Mr. and Mrs. Diamantides, Mr. and Mrs. Cooyas-zis, Messrs. Mayer, Valmont, Gastreand, Curry, C. M. Manners, Y. Lukier, Hui Wan-yoo, W. C. Wah. From Singapore: Mrs. Sasoon, Miss Ezra, Messrs. Trauk, Puno-hiweva and Hervu. From Saigon: Messrs. A. Brisson and Charbonnel and Mrs. Charbonnel.

## MOSTELLE

MOSTELLE is the pure juice of sun-ripened Spanish Grapes. Mostelle contains no alcohol and no additions and preservatives of any kind whatever.

MOSTELLE contains all the constituents of ripe grapes unaltered by fermentation or boiling.

MOSTELLE is a delicious drink either alone or with mineral water.

MOSTELLE has a high food value for men, women and children.

## DOCTORS

recommend

## MOSTELLE

as a quickly assimilated tonic valuable in  
HEALTH and SICKNESS.

The "LANCET" says:

"We have not examined better specimens of grape juice. They possess THE LUSCIOUS FLAVOUR OF THE GRAPES, are perfectly free from antiseptics, and afford a wholesome and refreshing beverage."

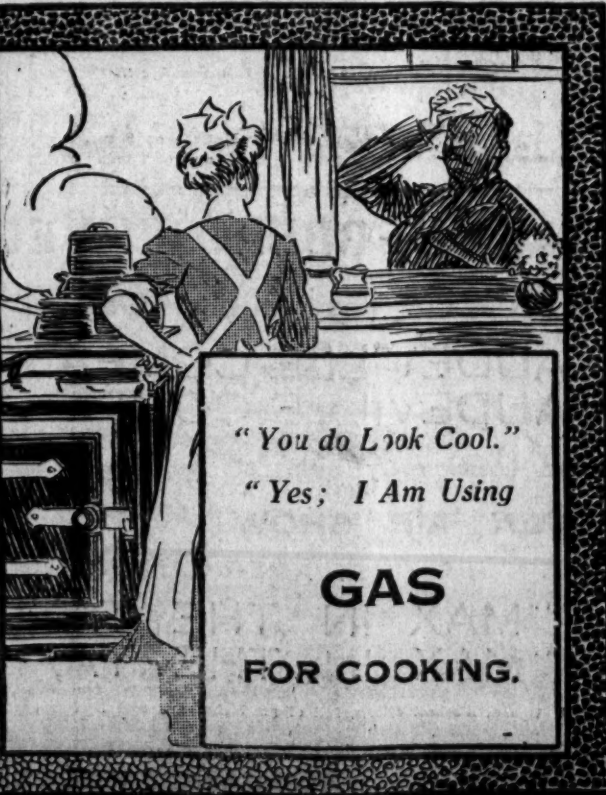
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Effervescent Saline Combination

A Safe Hepatic Stimulant and True Laxative

ITS daily use removes that lazy, sluggish feeling safely and effectively.

To sensibly aid digestion—to harmlessly overcome constipation, make the use of this mild effervescent saline laxative a daily habit.

It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective.

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Optician

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Invisible Bifocals

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Various Shades

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## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 31	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.R.K.	
Aug. 1	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 16	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Aug. 17	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap. O.R.K.	
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Scout	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Aug. 19	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 8	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	Is. of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 19	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Oct. 8	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 27	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 29	—	Moji, Kobe, Yama	Tatsumi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 31	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takekuma Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 6	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 6	—	Nagasaki	Simbiri	Rus. R.V.F.	
Aug. 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Yama	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 27	—	Port Said	Ezan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	Liverpool, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	London, etc.	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 27	D.L.	Stow, H'kong & Canton	Wingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 27	—	Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
July 27	8.30	Ningpo and Pootoo	Kiangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 28	D.L.	Swatow	Holstein	Br. B. & S.	
July 29	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
July 29	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningbo	Chl. N.S.N. Co.	
July 29	2.30	F'chow, K'lung, T'kao	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 29	D.L.	Swatow	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.	
July 29	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sungking	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 1	8.00	Amoy, Hongkong & C'ion	Sunning	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 3	—	Hongkong & Canton	Paoting	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 3	—	Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Aug. 14	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Aug. 18	—	Manila & Singapore	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Aug. 18	—	Manila and H'kong	Pushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 24	—	Hongkong	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Aug. 24	—	H'kong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 27	12.30	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
July 28	—	Chefoo and T'sin	Hsinfung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 28	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'sin	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	
July 28	D.L.	Weihaei, C'foo & T'sin	Kiangtung	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 28	—	Tientsin	Toko Maru	Jap. D.K.K.	
July 29	—	Tientsin	Taito Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
July 30	2.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
July 30	8.30	Tientsin, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Aug. 1	12.00	Weihaei, C'foo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 3	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 6	—	Vladivostok	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Aug. 6	—	Vladivostok	Simbiri	Rus. R.V.F.	

## FOR RIVER PORTS

July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Pengyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungtung	Br. B. & S.	
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.	
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, July 27, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Steamer Pengyang Maru Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Saturday, July 27, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangtung, Capt. W. McMillan, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungtung Capt. E. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, July 29, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi, Capt. Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 30, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, 3925 tons Capt. Findelson, will leave on Tuesday, July 30, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. T. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung wharf on Tuesday, July 30, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 31, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking,

Capt. J. Meathrel, will leave on Friday, Aug. 2, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

## For Southern Ports

**POOTOO.**—The Str. Kiangtung, Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday, afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co. Return Fare \$20.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hothow Captain W. T. Roberts, will leave on Sunday, July 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kaifong, Capt. C. P. McAdam, will leave on Monday, July 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, July 29, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) via Pootung.**—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on Monday, July 29, at 2 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 1 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungking, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 6 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Paoting, Capt. P. R. Pureslow, will leave on Friday, Aug. 2, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

**MANILA and SINGAPORE.**—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on August 18, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.**—The Str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on Aug. 28, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Canada Maru Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on Sept. 6, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**WEIHAIEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, July 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**TIEN-TSIN.**—The Str. Taito Maru Capt. M. Takagi, will be despatched on July 29. For Freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**WEIHAIEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 30, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.**—The Str. Kohoku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on Aug. 3, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**WEIHAIEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Aug. 3, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Foreign Ports

**TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 31. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For Freight, please apply to the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Altai Maru Capt. — will be despatched on August 17. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For Freight, please apply to the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on September 8. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on September 19. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Linen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungtung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sankang, Tingchow, Sungking and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House) or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Raffles-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR ..... Aug. 17	S.S. ECUADOR ..... July 27
S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Sept. 14	S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Aug. 24

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" ..... 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..... 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Ceylon	For San Francisco via Cuba and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA ..... AUG. 7
S.S. COLUSA ..... Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.  
Telephone Central 2055 Cable Address "Solace"

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA



(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

**EUROPEAN LINE**  
For Marseilles  
For Genoa  
**AMERICAN LINE**  
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.  
"MANILA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 30, July 31  
"ALTAI MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. —, Aug. 16, Aug. 17  
"AFRICA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Sept. 7, Sept. 8  
"ARABIA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Sept. 15, Sept. 19

For Hongkong  
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Sept. 5, Sept. 6  
For Manila and Singapore  
"ARABIA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Aug. 16, Aug. 18  
For Hongkong and Singapore  
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Aug. 27, Aug. 28

**HINA COASTING LINE**  
For Tientsin  
"TAIYO MARU" (1,500 tons) Capt. M. Takagi, July 26, July 29  
For Tientsin and Dairen  
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Aug. 1, Aug. 3  
For Fookchow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao  
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,500 tons) Capt. S. Imai, July 26, July 29

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.  
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

**H. ANIMAMURA, Manager.**







# Business and Official Notices

**W. K. SHEN & SON**  
FURNITURE MAKERS  
& INTERIOR DECORATORS  
333 Szechuen Road  
Shanghai

**Books, On China**  
Magazines, Novels and  
Law Books, etc.  
**CHEAP SALE**  
For One Week Only  
in 111 Szechuen Road

**Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation**  
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 29th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
**A. STEPHEN,**  
Manager.  
Shanghai, 25th July, 1918.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have removed from No. 55 Szechuen Road, and are now located at our New Quarters:-

Second Floor,  
North China Insurance Building,  
71 Szechuen Road.  
**CONNELL BROS. CO.**

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2530.

### MOTOR AMBULANCE.

A MOTOR ambulance is available for the transport of cases to the Foreign Hospitals at a charge of \$2, including service of trained Chinese attendant. Where a nurse is required an additional charge of \$2 is made. This ambulance, which is not available for the transport of infectious cases, may be called up on Telephone Central 366 or 150 at any hour of the day or night.

For the transport of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospitals, ambulances are provided free of charge on application to the Matron (Foreign Isolation Hospital, Telephone North 3038; Chinese, Telephone North 3041).

By order,

**N. O. LIDDELL,**  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, July 18, 1918.

**HONMA HOSPITAL,**  
No. 82 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

**DR. T. YAMADA,**  
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)  
Internal Medicine,  
Children's Diseases.

**DR. K. HONMA,**  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)  
Women's Diseases,  
Confinement, Surgery,  
Skin Diseases,  
Venereal Diseases.

**The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory**  
No. 4 Canton Road

**T. Ichiki & Co.**  
Dealer in  
Musical Instruments and Music.  
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road,  
Phone North 2631.

## TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and alcoholic and nicotine poison.  
15 years' experience in U.S.A.  
Prof. I. K. SETO,  
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers  
and Exporters of Hand-made  
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of  
**FILET LACES**  
for  
**WHOLESALE**

## SZECHWAN PROVINCE

EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS.

Telegraphic Address:

**WIDLER, CHUNGKING.**

A. B. C. Code 5th. Ed.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.



Born 1915—Still Existing

## BILL SMITH

### POETRY

And when I've  
dined, don't  
bother me at  
all.....

For my choice  
of liquors all  
(and of poetry).

is Elephant  
Head Pepper-  
mint.

ASK BILL!



## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,  
Building Contractors—  
Engineers' Supplies.  
At 284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and  
Green Wire Cloth.

## Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only

Hours: 3 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Y. 282 North Szechuen Road

Special rates to men in uniform.

## AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

&

WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels  
and Stores.

**Connell Bros. Company,**  
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

**Be up-to-date and when Cooking  
DO IT ELECTRICALLY**

## BECAUSE

It is the Cheapest method.  
" " Cleanest "  
" " Easiest "  
" " Coolest "

And because it keeps your kitchen cool through the heat of summer. Food cooked by Electricity tastes better than that cooked by any other method.

A special low price per unit is charged for cooking. Cookers may be hired at Tls. 0.50 per month.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT**  
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

## HIRE CARS

**\$3.00** Per Hour  
**\$1.00** Minimum

'PHONE 4257

**The Hudford Garage**

89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

## W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

## CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD

EMBOSSERS

IN ANY DESIGN

\$18.50 Mex. & Upwards

**THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.**

4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

## Stewart Motor-Driven

**WARNING**  
**SIGNAL**



Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm, elbow or finger.

**The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

## MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING-WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3325

Is it possible for America, Great Britain and France to accomplish in China, what Germany has accomplished in the unification of Turkey?

Can China at this late date be unified and made an effective element in the war for democracy and freedom?

Certain powerful elements are now seriously considering this question, and there is likely to be a momentous decision shortly.

## MILLARD'S REVIEW

this week discusses this matter in a way that leaves little question as to our sources of information

If you would know what is really going on in China, don't miss this week's issue of MILLARD'S REVIEW. Order from your news-agent or address the office at 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent for 6 months or longer detached residence of 5-6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, all convenience, garage desirable. Willing to purchase furniture from former tenant. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

## EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: Experienced teacher for 9-stringed Hawaiian Guitar. Reply stating terms, etc., to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 8

## Classified Advertisements

3 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-18 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

### No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

To let first floor furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Also one attic room. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

Telephone North 1192.

### Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two front large rooms, and one back, with bath attached also a small room, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

Telephone North 1192.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

HONEST young man (ally) age 26, desires position in any prosperous firm as Manager of Telegram Department or as Sales Manager. Had eight year's experience in General Office routine, especially in Code Work, Correspondence, Salesmanship, Typewriting, etc. Speaks fluently the Chinese language (Shanghai dialect), at present employed at a large British concern and will be free on 1st September. Outports no objection. Please apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

18812 A.1.

## GODOWNS WANTED

GODOWNS WANTED for the storage of raw cotton. Please state location, construction and capacity of godowns, terms, rent, etc. Apply in writing to Heng Fong Cotton Mfg. Co., Yangtzepoo.

18818 A.3.

## WANTED MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED by gentleman (French), board, tiffin and dinner, in private family. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

18810 J.28.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent, Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18815

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside tram. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18874

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Nearly 3 mow land frontage to new Municipal Road, about 100 yards from Baikal Road, close to the ground of the Shanghai Water Works. Apply to Box 160, THE CHINA PRESS.

18821 J.30.

I. S. S. Bond No. 3441 commenced in August, 1917, paid up to date 12 instalments \$144.00. Willing to sell at \$75. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.

18809 J.28.

FOR SALE: Wolframite ore. Good quality sufficient supply. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

18800 J.31.

FOR SALE: American Baby grand piano, excellent condition. Fitted with tropical sounding board. Owner leaving Shanghai. Price Tals 800.00. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

18806 J.27.

WE are selling out 450 pairs of ladies', men's and misses' boots and shoes. Prices far below cost. Give us a call and assure yourself. Wholesale or retail. Fredk Large & Co., 35 Canton Road.

18795 J.30.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.